

The Alliance Assurance Co. of Lond.

RUSTING IN A MARSH

The Garbage Crematory
Machinery.

STARTLING DISCLOSURE

Apparatus Costing \$16,000 and Be-
longing to the Territory
Being Ruined.

In a salty marsh in the district of Kakaako there stands exposed to the elements sixteen thousand dollars' worth of valuable machinery belonging to the Territory, and shipped from the States for the Board of Health.

This valuable machinery comprises the outfit for reducing the garbage of Honolulu to fertilizer and ridding it of its disease breeding factors. In other words, it is the garbage crematory which the Board of Health and the public clamored for during the exciting days of the plague epidemic.

A rush order was sent to the Mainland for the valuable machinery, and in due course of time it arrived, and was sent down to the salty, mud marsh, where rust has every opportunity to eat its way through the material and make it useless.

It is true that there is no appropriation to erect a building over the machinery and start the crematory to eating the garbage of the town, but there seems to be no good reason why the machinery should have been allowed to stand unguarded and unprotected in a salt marsh, where there are many empty sheds over which the Territory has control, to store it in.

This matter was brought up at the Board of Health yesterday afternoon and commented on in very strong language. Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the board, said the machinery was in a way to deteriorate, but that he had made sundry requests upon the Public Works Department to have the material removed to a guarded place.

He had seen the property earlier in the day in the same place and in the same condition. He suggested that the board appoint a committee to wait upon the Superintendent of Public Works and ask that the property be taken care of.

Dr. Cooper wanted to know to what possible use such a valuable lot of machinery could be put to in a salt marsh. If it couldn't be used it should be stored away. He moved that a committee be appointed with the president as one of the committee. Attorney Dole was selected as another member.

An effort will be made to secure an early appropriation to have a building erected over the machinery and the crematory put into operation.

WHAT MRS. BOWLES FOUND OUT.

A hard thump on one's head may make it ache, but most headaches come without the aid of thumps or bumps. They are caused by poisons in the blood acting on the nerves.

The same is true of pains and lameness in the muscles of the back and sides—including rheumatism and lumbago.

Mrs. Mary Bowles will tell us about hers, and how she got over them at last; and a thankful woman she is for it.

"About ten years ago," she says in her letter, "my back and sides used to ache so bad that I was often perfectly helpless and prostrate. Sometimes for weeks continuously I could not raise my hand to any kind of work."

"For the last thirty-five years I have worked at dairying and farming in this district. I am now turned 76 years old and am well known throughout the district."

"When I first felt the pains in my back and chest I went to a chemist, who gave me a plaster to put on. This relieved me slightly for a day or two; then the pains were as bad as ever. I found out that it was my liver and kidneys that caused the trouble, and was prescribed for by three doctors and a chemist; but no good came of all they did."

"The pains I suffered in trying to pass the secretion from the kidneys were terrible; I could hardly bear them. By this time I was so bad I didn't know what to do or where to turn for help. What would have become of me if it had not been for Mother Seigel's Syrup I dare not think. But, as a kind Providence ordained it, I saw an advertisement of a case like mine being cured by that medicine, and I got a bottle from a chemist in Muswellbrook. That single bottle relieved me very much, and by continuing to use the Syrup of the good Mother Seigel I got well."

"I now attend to my work as I did before the complaint came upon me—thanks to this remedy that was brought from England to Australia, where it does such a lot of good."

"I keep it all the time in the house, and always mean to. And when anybody is ill among my acquaintances or friends, I tell them to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, for if anything will cure them that will."—Mrs. Mary Bowles, Kayuga, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st, 1899.

The character of Mrs. Bowles, and the truth of the above statement made by her, is vouched for by Mr. C. J. Spratt, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association, Muswellbrook—who says she has resided in the district 35 years, and he has known her personally for eight years.

NOW, GET TO WORK.

A goodly portion of what the world calls good luck is composed of ninety-nine parts of ambition and one part of talent.

REPUBLICANS TALK OF CITY CHARTER

Plan and Scope Committee Named
Last Night.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Republicans have started work upon a charter for Honolulu. All but two of their "committee of thirty" who are in town were present at their meeting last night, and one of those, Clarence M. White, was sick abed.

A full set of officers of the committee was elected and a committee on scope and plan of work was appointed to report back to the full committee next Thursday evening.

Geo. W. Smith raised the point as to whether the committee had been appointed to "obstruct charter legislation or to promote it," and the chairman replied that the press did not appoint the committee.

W. O. Smith made a strong speech for immediate and earnest action. After passing a compliment to the members of the Territorial executive committee the meeting adjourned.

Promptly at 7:30, T. McCants Stewart, chairman of the Republican executive committee, asked if the charter committee should proceed to business, saying as the executive committee had appointed the members he would call it to order, but thereafter it would be entirely out of the hands of the executive committee. He said he had no plan to propose and thought no one present had and suggested a committee on scope and plan be appointed.

Meantime Secretary E. R. Hendry of the Republican executive committee was requested to call the roll. Sixteen of the thirty were present at 7:30 and before 8, twenty-five had arrived.

They were C. Bolte, J. H. Boyd, Geo. A. Davis, J. H. Fisher, A. V. Gear, J. A. Gilman, Dr. Geo. H. Hudd, Enoch Johnson, S. K. Kane, J. L. Kaulukou, E. A. Mott-Smith, Chas. Notley, J. G. Pratt, W. C. Roe, W. R. Sims, G. W. Smith, W. O. Smith, Ed. Towse, T. McCants Stewart, Fred T. P. Waterhouse, Philip L. Weaver, E. Oscar White, Chas. B. Wilson, F. Wilhelm, Carl Widemann of the "committee of thirty" to draft a charter and J. P. Cooke and Secretary E. R. Hendry of the Republican executive committee.

Upon nomination of Geo. A. Davis, Col. J. H. Fisher was unanimously elected chairman of the "committee of thirty" and upon nomination by T. McCants Stewart, Carl Widemann was elected secretary and J. A. Gilman treasurer.

An informal ballot on a committee on scope and plan of work was had which resulted as follows: W. O. Smith, 19; T. McCants Stewart, 19; A. V. Gear, 9; Geo. A. Davis, 9; Geo. W. Smith, 8; J. H. Boyd, 8; C. Bolte, 7; Philip Weaver, 7, and the rest scattering.

Of these the first five were finally decided upon. Mr. Boyd stepping out in favor of G. W. Smith because, he said, Mr. Smith was born and bred under the American flag, while he had only recently become an American and knew very little of municipal matters. Col. Boyd made the motion, J. A. Gilman seconded it and it passed.

After some parliamentary discussion on this and other matters it was agreed that the next meeting should be at 7:30 next Thursday evening in the same place. Judge Estee of the United States District Court had offered the use of his court room but it was said to be hard to make one's self heard there.

Half a dozen members had reached for their hats to go when Geo. W. Smith, as a member of the committee on plan and scope of the work of the "committee of thirty," arose and moved the only thing to jar the routine of the meeting. He said it was a matter of comment in the press and on the street that the Republican charter committee had been appointed to ob-

struct and not to facilitate municipal government and he wanted an expression as to which plan was to be pursued.

Chairman Fisher remarked in passing that the press did not appoint the charter committee but the Republican party.

Geo. Davis said the people demanded a change from the present centralized government and he for one was there for work and earnest work or he would resign.

T. McCants Stewart said he failed to see Mr. Smith's point. He could not see how grinding out a good charter would obstruct municipal government.

He then moved that the members of the executive committee of the party be permitted to attend the meetings of the charter committee and enter into the discussions but not to vote. Col. Boyd seconded it and after a remark by George Davis to the effect that Mr. Cooke, who was the only member present, would then be in the same position as Delegate Wilcox, the motion passed.

W. O. Smith interrupted another half-made motion to adjourn by stating that he had urged a special session of the Legislature last summer to pass upon two questions. One was the fire claims from the burning of Chinatown and the other the appointment of a charter commission by the Legislature to prepare a charter to report at the regular session. He said the coming session of the Legislature would be a very busy one, and even if the Governor extended its duration to its full limit there would not be time to properly handle these two matters. The result would be either hasty and ill-considered legislation or no legislation for another two years.

He said it was like a girl getting married. A good husband was very nice but if she got her last state she was worse than her former. He had very reluctantly accepted a place on the charter committee because it did not have the effect of a legislative commission. He considered the work of the Republican charter committee to be real, earnest and hard work, and he would not remain on the charter committee if it was intended to play with the question. He said a charter of any other city was not necessarily good for Honolulu any more than a suit of clothes ordered in London would be likely to fit a Honolulu customer. He knew California cities which wished they had no charter. He favored no charter rather than a poor one.

He thought the results of the labors of these earnest men, however, would have great weight with the Legislature. In closing Mr. Smith again remarked, "I am here for earnest work or I would not be here at all."

After C. P. Cooke had declared the intentions of the executive committee to be simply to obey the will of the party, G. W. Smith said W. O. Smith's statements answered his question as to the purpose of organizing the "Committee of Thirty."

J. L. Kaulukou arose to light his cigar and incidentally remarked that he thought municipal government was premature at present.

Again the spirit moved somebody to make the motion which parliamentary law says "is always in order" to adjourn—but ere it could be put W. C. Roe, foreman of one of the shops at the Honolulu Iron Works, made a characteristic speech in which he thanked the executive committee for making him a member of the charter committee. He likewise remarked that it was poor policy to wear old shoes when one could get new ones, lest one should get "cold feet." This expression quickly changed to "wet feet," however. He did not seem to be sure whether "the class I represent," as he called them, were in favor of municipal government or not. He was sure they were if it would benefit them, but he did not seem to have made up his mind as to whether it would be a benefit or not.

After an announcement that the subcommittee on plan and scope would meet at George A. Davis' office at 9 this morning, the "Committee of Thirty" adjourned to meet again Thursday evening.

THE CORSICAN IN EXILE.

From Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon."

Europe buckled itself to the unprecedented task of gagging and paralyzing an intelligence and a force that were too gigantic for the welfare and security of the world. That is the strange, unique, hideous problem which makes the records of St. Helena so profoundly painful and fascinating.

He fascinated Maitland, who took him to England, as he had fascinated Ussher, who had conducted him to Elba. Maitland caused inquiries to be made after Napoleon had left the Bellerophon, as to the feelings of the crew, and received as the result: "Well, they may abuse that man as much as they please, but if the people of England knew him as well as we do, they would not touch a hair of his head." When he left the Northumberland the crew were much of the same opinion: "He is a fine fellow, who does not deserve his fate."

On the emperor's coffin plate his fol-

lowers desired to place the simple inscription, "Napoleon," with the date and place of his birth and death. Sir Hudson refused to sanction this unless "Bonaparte" were added. But the emperor's suite felt themselves unable to agree to the style which their master had declined to accept. So there was no name on the coffin. It seems incredible, but it is true.

In France Napoleon used to be known not as general, or consul, or emperor, but as "The Man" (l'Homme). In his conversation he never forgets his greatness, or allows others to forget it. "Had I died at Moscow, I should have left behind me a reputation as a conqueror without a parallel in history. A ball ought to have put an end to me there. . . . To die at Borodino would have been to die like Alexander; to be killed at Waterloo would have been a good death; perhaps Dresden would have been better; but, no, better at Waterloo."

HACKMAN REID OUT.

Hackman Reid, who was injured by being thrown from his carriage Thursday morning about 4 o'clock and has not been seen since. It is believed that the man is suffering from concussion of the brain. He has protested all along that he was not seriously injured, and made two or three unsuccessful attempts to escape before.

Some of his friends believe that he is really in his right mind and able to be about, but the doctors and nurses think that he is still mentally deranged.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and influenza during the past few years to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thus, Whitfield & Co., 24 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for influenza in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of influenza to result in pneumonia." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents, H. T.

Some of the Cured.

Mrs. GEORGE HEATON,
Columbia City, Ind.
Cured of Stiff Rheumatism.

CHARLES NORRIS,
Mt. Sterling, Ill.
Cured of Lumbago.

JOHN HEWITT,
Topeka, Kansas.
Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

Mrs. SARAH LANTZ,
Vernon, Ind.
Cured of
Inflammatory Rheumatism.

A. B. SHOEMAKER,
Ashley, Ohio.
Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

FRANK LONG,
Lennon, Mich.
Cured of Muscular Rheumatism.

ADAM SALM,
Vernon Centre, N. Y.
Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

GILBERT UPDEGRAFF,
Goshen, Ind.
Cured of Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. J. E. JEWETT,
Metuchen, N. J.
Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

Mrs. M. E. FOX,
Rochester, N. Y.
Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

The above are a few cases from
hundreds cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you are troubled with rheumatism, write us. Advice will cost you nothing.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People Cure Rheumatism

They have effected cures where eminent physicians failed and have given health and happiness to hundreds of tortured victims. Chronic cases yield to this remedy as if to magic and the trouble never returns. No sufferer from any form of Rheumatism can afford to neglect this specific.

Absolute proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure Rheumatism in all its forms will be furnished upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

READY-MADE HOUSE.

Imported Here From Seattle at a Cost of \$300.

A novelty has come into the Islands in the shape of a ready-made house imported from Seattle. It belonged to Harry Evans, and cost him just \$300. He immediately sold it to D. Dole of Wahiawa at a handsome profit. Mr. Dole will have it transported to Wahiawa as soon as possible.

This house was furnished by the West Coast Trading Company, who have recently sent two representatives, W. P. Barry and J. A. Byrne, to this city, in search of orders. The company has headquarters at Puget Sound, and deals in portable houses and building supplies extensively.

The first house that came to the Islands came from the Sound, and may be seen in Napoosoo, Kona. Several other portable houses have been successively set up in the Islands, and some of them, though three or four years old, are still in first-class condition. This method of foreign carpentering promises to become popular.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

Architect Will Draw the Plans for it in Near Future.

The Hospital for Incurables will receive fresh encouragement by the presence of Alexander Young, who was instrumental in having such an institution proposed for Honolulu. The matter will be placed in the hands of Architect Traphagen shortly and upon the arrival of W. G. Irwin, Mr. Young will take up the matter with him and endeavor to bring the whole proposition to a focus.

Mr. Young's gift to the proposed hospital was \$25,000, and other subscriptions of similar amounts have been vouched for. The buildings are estimated to cost about \$100,000 and will be constructed in a manner adapted to the climate of the Islands. They will also be divided for the needs of Honolulu's cosmopolitan populace.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF,

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

MANUFACTURERS Shoe Company

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Form No. 1156.

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

—INCORPORATED—

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Aug. 1st, 1900.

"Michstove,"

Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE



Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : DECEMBER 21

COST OF CAMPAIGNS.

The popular idea as to what it costs to defray the expenses of a presidential campaign, says the Kansas City Journal, is vague and indefinite. Owing to the reckless assertions of demagogues and political ignoramus as to the vast amounts the "other side" is expending, the general impression probably is that much more money is used for conducting these campaigns than is ever really employed. In the late contest, for example, it was publicly declared and frequently reiterated that the big corporations had contributed \$25,000,000 to the Republican fund. Fusion orators and organs in Kansas boldly asserted that Mark Hanna had set aside \$10,000,000 to carry that state. No such sums have ever been raised for campaign purposes in this country. Party leaders all know this, especially those who have served as members of national committees. Campaign funds are much larger these days, however, than they were twenty-five years ago. This is due partly to the fact that the country has grown larger and more populous, and partly to the fact that it is only in recent years that speakers have been paid for their services on the stump.

In the current number of the World's Work a few figures are presented which throw some light on the amount expended in presidential campaigns and the sources from which the contributions come. We quote from the publication referred to as follows:

"The fund used to elect Mr. Cleveland in 1884 came, in the main, from a dozen men. Mr. William L. Scott, Mr. William C. Whitney and Mr. Oliver H. Payne each gave, it is believed, quite \$100,000. It is thought that Mr. Edward Cooper and Mr. Abram S. Hewitt each contributed an equal amount. Senator Benjamin F. Jones was chairman of the Republican national committee in that year and he paid a deficiency at the end of the campaign of \$115,000 out of his own pocket. Nor was he the only heavy loser. Mr. Blaine at the outset of the campaign drew his check for \$25,000 and later he advanced \$100,000, which was never paid. It is thought that he wrote his 'Twenty Years in Congress.' Mr. William L. Scott's contribution to the Democratic campaign fund in 1888 was \$250,000. Other generous contributors were Messrs. Christopher C. Baldwin, E. C. Benedict and William C. Whitney, who added perhaps another quarter million to the fund; but the liberality of Mr. Cleveland's friends did not prevent a deficiency at the close of the campaign of \$200,000, which Senator Calvin S. Brice, then chairman of the Democratic national committee, is said to have paid out of his own pocket. A large sum, it has been said \$400,000, of the Republican campaign fund of 1888 was collected by Mr. John Wanamaker. An equal amount was raised in New York city through the efforts of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss and Governor Levi P. Morton. Four days before the election, Senator Quay, who managed the Republican campaign, felt the urgent need of an additional \$200,000 and appealed to Senator T. C. Platt. Senator Platt at first protested that in the brief time, the task was an impossible one; but he finally accomplished it by discounting a note which, according to common belief, bore the endorsement of Mr. Collis P. Huntington. The largest contributions to the Democratic campaign funds four years ago were made by the 'silver interests'—the owners of silver mines.

"It is an open secret that the largest subscriber to the Republican campaign fund in 1896 was Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who voluntarily sent his check for \$150,000. The largest subscription from a corporation came from a purely savings and benevolent association, whose directors voted \$25,000 to protect their depositors from loss of their savings.

"Officeholders are another certain source of revenue to the national committee of the party in power, and a third source is a considerable class of men who, anxious to secure political prominence or to occupy high positions, give lavishly as a means of advancing their personal interests. Finally comes the aggregate of small popular subscriptions which, especially in contests of unusual enthusiasm, is a large sum."

The World's Work estimates that the total amount collected for campaign purposes by the national committees this year aggregated in round numbers \$5,000,000 and that this was larger than the amount collected in any previous campaign. The statements quoted in this article are probably not accurate in all particulars as to amount of contributions and the sources from which they came, but as a whole the showing is a reasonable and doubtless a true one. It is also interesting to note in this connection that comparatively little of the money raised for national campaigns is spent for the purpose of corrupting the ballot. The legitimate requirements of these great contests are sufficient to account for all the large sums collected and disbursed in carrying them on.

Territorial taxes would not go by the board in case a municipality were organized—far from it. The Legislature would continue to appropriate and the people would be compelled to foot the bills with county and city expenses as an extra charge. If Honolulu were subjected to such a burden its advantages as a place to settle in for residence or business could not fail to be lessened. Nothing does more to turn home-seekers away than high taxes and their natural sequence of high rents.

The Adams and Larnes are welcome to Honolulu where there is hospitality enough to assure them enjoyment in making a longer stay than they intend.

LEADERS OUT OF POLITICS.

A Southern paper, pointing to the disappearance from the public life of its section of great political leaders, urges young Southerners to fit themselves for politics and bring back the good old days when the South could speak by the lips of men born to attract and command an audience throughout the length and breadth of the Union. It asks why the men who might lead are unwilling to do so; why they are content to live in an era of small politics when issues may arise to summon a Calhoun to the Senate and a Jackson to the Presidency?

These questions are often asked, not in or of the South alone, but the answer is not a puzzling one. Half a century and more ago the highest and best-rewarded career in the United States was political. The masses were poor there were no great fortunes; the power of a Senator was something worth the winning; the distinction of office was yet unspoiled by little and vulgar men. But a growing prosperity on the one hand and the degradation of office on the other have since supplanted an incentive to the careers of commerce and "empire-building" which were looking half a century ago; and at the same time have given men of keen sensibilities an aversion to politics which many of them are not able to overcome. Great men find now a better and more enduring field for their talents in America than the practice of statesmanship can win for them. Senators come and go, their dreams of greatness soon shattered, their names soon forgotten; Presidents in the zenith of their powers are sent back to obscurity to rust in dimmed disuse; but the great captains of industry are always in the saddle, winning victories and keeping in the public eye. Probably no greater American has lived in recent years than the late C. P. Huntington. He would have made one of the strongest of public leaders if he had gone into politics rather than business—but in the end he might have gnawed the file of disappointment with Grant or met the misfortunes of Blaine and Conkling. He chose a life which was not subject to the caprice of parties—a greater life than politics, save in the day of crisis, can possibly afford.

Because men like Webster and Lincoln and Calhoun and Jefferson Davis no longer wage battle on the high ground of politics, let it not be supposed their qualities are absent from the American body politic. The great men are still in evidence—but they must be looked for in the railroad offices, in the mines, at the head of commercial combinations, in the arena of finance. There the highest powers bring the best price. "Jerry," said a financier in one of Charles Dudley Warner's incomparable studies of American life, "you ought to be President of the United States." "Not much," answered Jerry, himself a captain of industry. "The salary is too small." That is not precisely the sentiment which sways all men who prefer business to politics; but the feeling that it is better to achieve a life-long success in the world of finance than to endure the buffets and humiliations and disappointments of a career in which the winning of the greatest prize is but the preparation for laying it aside forever. After all politics is like a fox chase. There is excitement, dust and dirt and many a tumble; a rude race across country—and then the capture of an animal the meat of which is worthless and the tail alone of value, and that value the mere worth of an ornament; in the end a sure retirement from the field, making way for younger men. What is there in that to attract the sober-minded?

But one reassurance is due the reader who may think that with government turned over to small men the country will some day meet disaster. Not so. When the great emergencies come, men fit to meet them come from the ranks of the people, as Lincoln came and Grant came in the dark days of the Civil War. So long as America bears and rears great men who turn their energies toward the progress, even the material progress, of the world, so long will she have strong arms and keen brains to draw upon when the highest duty of the hour centers at the seat of government.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The signs of renewed and energetic purpose in the Board of Health appropriately signalize the nearing anniversary of the plague. For a long time past the Board, without a President, has been giving the sanitation of the city less remedial care than many people have deemed necessary. Now the policy is to condemn plague-breeding places, of which there are all too many. It is a sign of earnestness in this good work that the Board will keep out of politics and not permit a "pull" of any kind to draw it aside from the straight path of duty.

The first business of the Board of Health should be and we think will be to keep Honolulu clean. People who are familiar with the new Chinatown insist that it is gradually getting in a bad way. Perhaps the state of general cleanliness has been exaggerated but the smells which are noticeable on King street between the Nuuanu stream and the Ewa end of the new Oriental quarter suggest all sorts of unpleasant things. As yet we cannot, of course, abolish the cesspool, but those plague-spots may be kept clean in the crowded parts of the town. The disposition of garbage is a matter of concern, the promised crematory being as yet unrealized. Much garbage must be decaying in the thronged Oriental quarter. It goes without saying that the Board should apply the remedy with a stern hand. The law is all on its side, making owners responsible, in criminal proceedings, for insanitary conditions on their property; and tenants may likewise be punished. All that is needed is enforcement without fear or favor.

After the cholera epidemic Honolulu fell back into its old, indifferent ways and the bubonic plague followed. After the plague there should have been no relaxation of effort but if any came there is yet time to repair it. Confidence that the right policy will be pursued comes of President Raymond's straightforward and earnest words. It looks as if he meant business, and that the danger Honolulu is in of a recurrence of the plague—a pest from within and without—will be met by a policy of enforced sanitation.

HAWAII'S NEEDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

property, E. A. Mott-Smith, \$14,000; E. P. Wolcott, \$14,000; C. M. Cooke, \$14,000; Mrs. Meek, \$14,000; Austin Estate, \$21,000; Bishop Estate, \$21,000; Government, \$17,500.

These items would naturally come under several committees, and to look after them will take much time within the next few days should Wilcox come to town. If he does not, it will remain for the members of Congress who are friendly to the Islands to take up the fight.

One of the peculiar measures which have been introduced in the Congress at this session is the bill which was prepared by Wilbur F. Crafts, secretary of the Reform Bureau here. Crafts feels called upon to reform the world and gets into everything which has to do with an ambitious man looking for openings into business which might be said to be other people's. His bill found a sponsor in the House, Littlefield of Maine and in the Senate, presented by Lodge of Massachusetts. The bill must be said to be appreciated and may be best introduced by this resolution, which emanated from Mr. Lodge:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body the time has come when the principles twice affirmed in international treaties for Central Africa, that native races should be protected against the destructive traffic in intoxicants should be extended to all uncivilized peoples by the enactment of such laws and the making of such treaties as will effectually prohibit the sale to aboriginal tribes and uncivilized races of firearms, opium, and intoxicating beverages.

The bill is entitled, A Bill to Prohibit the Sale of Firearms, Opium and Intoxicants to Aboriginal Tribes and Native Races in the Pacific Islands, and follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any American citizen sells, gives or otherwise supplies to any aboriginal native of any Island in the Pacific Ocean any wine, spirits, or any other intoxicating liquor, he shall be convicted thereof, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month; and for any offense subsequent to the first conviction the offender shall be liable to a double fine of one hundred dollars, with imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than eleven months.

Sec. 2. That commanders of all naval vessels and revenue cutters are hereby appointed judges for the trial of cases of conviction of such cases whenever permanent courts can not conveniently be availed of.

Sec. 3. That if it shall appear to the court that such wine or spirits have been given bona fide for medical purposes it shall be lawful for the court to dismiss the charge.

Littlefield says that he did not mean to reach Hawaiians, but the bill must be amended. At it stands, it is liable to be taken up by Col. Parker or Prince David when they next come to the United States to indulge in a cocktail or a cold bottle, and would compel a bureau of identification to be attached to the wet goods emporiums of this country now that there are so many new peoples travelling all the time.

The appointment of Roy H. Chamberlain of Iowa to be Collector of Internal Revenue at Honolulu is in line with the policy which it is said of the country now that there are so many new peoples travelling all the time. The appointment of Roy H. Chamberlain of Iowa to be Collector of Internal Revenue at Honolulu is in line with the policy which it is said of the country now that there are so many new peoples travelling all the time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Among the new legislation which will be enacted by the present Congress is outlining of the plan for public improvements by the Federal Government in the Hawaiian Islands. Of the many appropriations asked none will be more important than that providing for the establishment of a Naval station. The estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury include an appropriation of \$200,000 for that purpose.

The Naval Affairs today completed its organization, which was broken up by the illness of Congressman Boutelle of Maine, who for many years was its head. Congressman Foss of Illinois, one of the rising young men in Congress, was chosen. Mr. Foss has been one of the consistent friends of all Hawaiian measures and there is no danger that whatever is needed for the Naval station, which certainly will be established, will meet with opposition in the House. One of the most prominent members of the Naval Committee is Henry C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, who will be remembered as one of the members of the party of legislators who visited Hawaii for some time ago. At the time he followed the course of legislation very closely and expresses great gratification at the success which has attended the plans of the friends of the Islands. While he would not discuss the plans of the station, he said today that there was not a member of the committee who in his opinion would oppose any appropriation needed for the establishment of a Naval station such as has been recommended by the Department. On the contrary, he said the most friendly feeling was evident in the committee toward Hawaii and the prospects that the appropriation would be inserted in the Navy bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report to Congress has much of interest on the general subjects of the successful introduction of new things agricultural, but indicates that he wants more money for the successful work in Hawaii. He lays stress upon the introduction into the Islands of general farming and livestock products. There is now in press a work on the irrigation systems of the Islands of the group. Of the Experiment Station the Secretary says:

In accordance with the recommendation of the report of 1899, Congress made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Hawaii. In order to ascertain definitely the condition of the agriculture of that Territory, Dr. C. Stubbs, who for many years has been the successful director of the three experiment stations in the State of Louisiana, was sent to the Hawaiian Islands, where he made a careful investigation with special reference to the organization and work of an experiment station. In his report he recommends that a station be established under the direct control of this Department and independent of existing local institutions. As the station is already maintained by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association will continue its work on problems relating to the sugar industry, he recommends that the station be established by this Department give its attention to other agricultural interests. Among the subjects which require special attention are the culture of fruits and vegetables, coffee growing, stock raising, dairying, irrigation, forestry, and diseases of plants.

RAYMOND TO RETRENCH

Sweeping Reforms For Board of Health.

POLITICS TO BE BARRED

The New President Gives a Straight From the Shoulder Announcement.

Dr. Raymond, the new president of the Board of Health yesterday announced his policy.

Retrenchment in every department of the health bureau where it will not interfere with efficient service or the public health will be made with a liberal hand if all his ideas of cutting down the board's expenses are carried out.

When the board convened yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock there were present besides the President, Attorney General Dole, Dr. C. B. Cooper and George W. Smith. To these President Raymond stated what his plan of action would be after having investigated every department of the health bureau.

He laid emphasis on the fact that politics would not swerve or influence him in the least in making his appointments or dispensing with the services of present incumbents. He would not lend his ear to political influence, and this he desired should be made known to the public. Already in his own week as incumbent of the presidency, he had been asked to take on certain persons who claimed the right to go on the Board of Health payroll as a political reward.

He said that it was time for him to say something as to the future actions of the board. He knew that there were great responsibilities resting upon the shoulders of a presiding officer, and there were many disagreeable things which are usually attributed to such an officer in similar institutions. It was a well known fact that the changes which had taken place in the Government during the past two years and the trials the department had had to contend against were such that he was convinced that it was now necessary to do something toward a complete reorganization of the department of health.

There were many suggestions that might be offered, said the president, which he believed would be of material benefit to the board, and to the health of the community, and which would guard and protect their interests, both from a business and health standpoint.

There were also many ways in which the expenditures of the health department could be radically reduced. There were, in his opinion, many opportunities where economy could be practiced without materially injuring the efficiency of the health work, and in no way interfering with the guarding of the interests of the public.

The reduction of revenue to the Territory has made it imperative and incumbent upon the board, as well as in every other branch of the Government, to make an extra effort to cut down general expenses. He would from time to time recommend plans for making such reductions, which he thought could not but be satisfactory to every one.

The president said he realized that in order to accomplish these results it was apparent to him that the matter would bring him and all members of the board in contact with individuals who would not be prone to share their views of retrenchment. His policy would undoubtedly create adverse criticism.

He said, "I want to say here that it is my aim to do that which is best for the Government, for the people, and for the general community, and that I will not recognize any influence, no matter from what source it may come, political or otherwise, in advising you to do what I believe is for the best interest of the Government which we represent."

"It is well that I should state this in plain terms. The interests of the public, as I said before, is the first charge upon the Board of Health. From a health or financial standpoint, whatever I recommend will be for no other reason than for the good of the service. I am perfectly willing to abide by the judgment of the board, for I believe that it is your desire that such a policy should be outlined."

"We all know that the department of health in any community should not be under the thumb of politicians or in politics. I speak of this for the reason that all sorts of requests will be made to sway the president by political influence, positions will be asked for on the strength of political backing."

"I believe it is our duty to do everything in our power to divorce the health board from politics and every other influence that is directly in conflict with its integrity."

"It must stand upon its own footing. Upon these grounds I am willing to lend my services to the public and to you."

Mr. Dole agreed with the president in his line of policy, and said that his conception of the entire question was contained in the phrase that "public office was a public trust," and should be so regarded in every branch of the Government service.

"Be Strong in the Battle of Life."

Happy is the person thoroughly prepared, by perfect good health, to win life's battle. This condition comes only with absolutely pure blood. Over 90 per cent. of humanity are troubled with a taint, impurity or humor of some kind in the blood, which should be removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best specific for both sexes and all ages.

A Good Tonic — "On general principles I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a needed spring tonic. It is a most excellent medicine." Hakon Hanmer, Engineer, Pottstown, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"The Board of Health owes no man anything for past or present services in anything that is political," said the president emphatically. "We start out with a clean ledger just as a business man does."

George W. Smith said that in his three years connection with the board the board has always acted as a unit in its support of its president, and he thought that attitude would always continue to be taken. As an individual, speaking for himself as a man in business, he was with the president, willing to give his time to look into the details of the health department work, and act in an intelligent manner upon the recommendations of the president.

With these attestations on the part of the president and the members as to their future policy the Board of Health of the new era deigned into a mass of routine work.

Kahului and the Kahului Railway Company want to know why they have not yet got a set of sanitary regulations for enforcement there, and a letter from the railway company to the Board of Health was very pointed in stating that they needed it. The matter was brought up in the Board of Health meeting yesterday. Dr. Cooper, one of the committee appointed to draft a set of regulations, stated that the committee had not completed its work, but would probably report next week.

Dr. F. E. Coudert, government physician in Puna District, Hawaii, sent in his resignation to the board, which was accepted.

An application from Dr. Holland, dated in October, and another from Dr. L. S. Partridge, were placed before the board to act on to fill the vacancy. It was stated to the board that the Puna Sugar Company was about to employ Dr. Holland as plantation physician, and that Dr. Holland could fill the two positions, the district being rather sparsely settled.

Dr. Cooper moved that Dr. Holland be appointed government physician for the district if the appointment was acceptable to the Puna Sugar Company. Carried.

R. N. Malster made application for the position of government physician whenever a vacancy occurred. The application was filed. The examining committee reported favorably on the application of Dr. Malster to be allowed to practice medicine in Hawaii, and the usual recommendation to the treasurer that a license be issued, was made.

A report from Superintendent Reynolds of the leper settlement on the condition of George Kanekua, who desired to have his wife come to the settlement, showed that the man was very badly diseased, although others were in a far worse condition. Upon motion of Mr. Smith the request was denied.

The inmates of the Kaili Receiving Station petitioned the board for a donation for Christmas presents or entertainment of some kind. The president was not aware that there was any fund of the board that could be utilized to grant the prayer of the unfortunate. Dr. Cooper, however, moved that a Christmas dinner be given them out of any funds available for general expenses. He said if the board couldn't do so, he would dig into his own pocket for the money. He wanted to make sure, however, that the lepers had their Christmas cheer, and asked the executive officer to look out for them. The motion was carried.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	PEKING	DEC. 25
COPTIC	DEC. 29	GARLIC	JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 10
PEKING	JAN. 15	CHINA	JAN. 18
GARLIC	JAN. 23	DORIC	JAN. 30
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 2
CHINA	JAN. 23	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 12
DORIC	FEB. 18	COPTIC	FEB. 19
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	PEKING	MARCH 8
COPTIC	MARCH 14	GARLIC	MARCH 16
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23
PEKING	MARCH 30	CHINA	APRIL 2
GARLIC	APRIL 6	DORIC	APRIL 9

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
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S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Malaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawahae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of ships beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of
our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of
Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

BODY COMES ON SIERRA

James A. Hopper Died
In San Francisco.

PARALYSIS THE CAUSE

The Widow is Ill But Convalescing—
Decedent Was a
Kamaaina.

James A. Hopper, the veteran organizer of the planing mill industry in Honolulu, died in San Francisco on December 11, two days before the departure of the Sierra for this port. The body was brought to Honolulu on the steamer, the widow and her eldest daughter accompanying the remains on their last sad voyage. A stroke of paralysis on the day after Thanksgiving was the cause of Mr. Hopper's death. From this stroke he did not rally, but sank day by day until the end came. His last day away from the hotel where the family had been stopping was on Thanksgiving.

The death of Mr. Hopper removes from the list of well known Honoluluans another kamaaina who was identified with the upbuilding of the business interests of the Islands four decades ago. He was a resident of Honolulu for a little more than forty years, having arrived here in February, 1860. He was born in New York City in 1821. He sailed for Honolulu from Boston with Mrs. Hopper, his son W. L. Hopper and oldest daughter, reaching this port via Cape Horn. He was a lock and gunsmith by trade, and worked originally in the factory of Day & Newell, New York City. On arrival here he branched out into other lines and did a great deal of business in supplying whaling ships with whaling guns. He then built a planing mill and laid the foundations of the present large enterprise now superintended by his son, W. L. Hopper. He also went into the manufacture of sugar kegs, and organized a brass foundry and machine shop, and later established a mill for milling and cleaning rice.

For the past four or five years he has not been an active partner in his business affairs. He has been making annual trips to the Coast for his health; usually going there in the spring or summer time. He left Honolulu on his last trip in April of this year, but was not well during the summer.

No time has yet been set for the funeral. The deceased was a member of Exeelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F. Although not a member of any church, yet Mr. Hopper was a thoroughly Christian man, and any charitable enterprise was always patronized by him. Mrs. Hopper was quite ill before the steamer left, but is much better at present.

LEPER PRATT WAS IN THE PESTHOUSE

The San Francisco Health Board
Aided Him To Come
Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Speaking on the case of George Pratt or Peppel, Health Officer O'Brien said, "A woman, whose name I do not know, came to me and asked my permission for a leper named George Pebo, then at the Pesthouse, to leave the city and live at Molokai. She said that she would undertake to secure transportation and that the man was anxious to go."

"I told her that if the steamship company would give her the transportation, and if she would guarantee that the man would leave the country, I had no objection."

"A few days later she returned and said that she had made arrangements with the steamship company, and that everything was in readiness for his departure. I sent one man from the Pesthouse to see that the man was on board, and when I had verified Pebo's departure the matter dropped as far as I was concerned."

"Pebo had been at the Pesthouse for about four years, and at the time he left on the China he was in a dormant state. In this condition the danger of infection is reduced to a minimum, and I doubt if any one on the steamer contracted the disease."

"The fact that he passed the medical scrutiny of the ship's surgeon and of the port officials at Honolulu proves that the evidences of the disease must have been very meagre."

There is a serious financial crisis in Germany owing to the decline in mortgage bonds.

Former King Milan is reported to have become engaged to Miss Atzel, an American heiress.

The Australian woman's suffrage bill was passed December 12th, as well as the old people's pension bill.

Traffic Manager W. A. Blaisell, of the Santa Fe, declared on the 12th instant that the strike was defeated.

There was a heavy run on the Harlem Savings Bank, New York City, December 12th. The bank paid out \$250,000 and \$100,000 on the 13th.

Nature has written a letter of credit on some men's faces which is honored wherever presented.—Thackeray.

KRUEGER'S HOPE GONE

The Czar Refuses To
See Him.

GAME GERMANY BLOCKED

Russia and France Might Have Intervened
to Aid Boers But
for Kaiser.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A cable to the Herald from Vienna says: According to information from a well informed source, news has been received in Vienna that when Krueger received a telegram from the Czar informing him that his majesty could not accede to his request to intervene he was very depressed, and is said to have remarked to his entourage: "Now my last hope is gone."

LONDON, Dec. 11.—"Dr. Leyds and his friends are spreading a report," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that Queen Wilhelmina will intervene after her marriage. This is meant to blind the public to the real facts, which are that she will personally to every European ruler on Krueger's arrival in Europe, and from two countries at least—France and Russia—received conditional promises of help in the direction of intervention, but the plan failed in Berlin."

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—In the Reichstag today the Imperial Chancellor Count von Buelow, replying to a question on the subject of Krueger's failure to be received by Emperor William, said the Government did all in its power to ward off war and left the two republics in no doubt as to the state of affairs in Europe and as to German neutrality. When, in 1899, the question of arbitration seemed not altogether excluded, the government recommended it to Krueger. He thought the time had not yet come. When Krueger later sought intervention his feelings were too highly inflated for the Dutch and German governments. For the German government it was lost time to give advice Germany was convinced that any step of a great power at that moment would lead to no result.

"There was no use for us," said the chancellor, "to pinch our fingers between the door and the hinge." The chancellor added that when the suggestion of mediation was made to Great Britain by the United States in a quite generally worded inquiry, it was rejected officially and categorically. Intervention might have led to war.

The chancellor described the reply of M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Krueger as: "France will in no case take the initiative, but would not oppose it when certain eventualities become known, provided that they are calculated to serve French interests."

The chancellor thereupon remarked that he could not have dealt with the situation better himself. Official honors to Krueger in Germany, he pointed out, would have displaced international relations and served no purpose of Krueger or of Germany. Germany was not bound to Great Britain by a hair's breadth more than Great Britain was bound to Germany. But to act the Dutch against Great Britain would be a piece of folly for which he would not be responsible.

Although the Krueger matter will be taken up again in the Reichstag, Count von Buelow's speech, evidently prepared with great care, was so overwhelming in its array of powerful facts that it amounted to a sweeping victory over the entire opposition. So far as German politics is concerned, the incident is closed.

RUNNING FIGHT WITH BOERS

Knox Pursuing General De Wet
Towards the Town of
Reddersburg.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Lord Kitchener cables the War Office from Pretoria, under date of December 12, that General Knox reports from Helvetia that he is engaged in a running fight with General De Wet, and that the enemy is moving toward Reddersburg, where there is a column ready to co-operate with the other British forces.

Lord Kitchener, in another dispatch, reports that the Boers attacked the post near Berberton. The British casualties were three killed, five wounded and thirteen taken prisoners. The captured men have since been released.

The Boers raided the Riverton road station December 11. They are being followed up.

General Kitchener's message indicates that De Wet has again evaded Knox. After the latter had foiled the Boer general at Coomassie Drift, the Boers seem to have doubled back, crossed the Caledon river elsewhere and turned thence northwest in the direction of Reddersburg, the memorable scene of the British disaster in April, when De Wet captured the Irish Rifles.

The Argentine government is said to have opened bids for the Transandean Railway on the basis of £1,200,000.

The German consul at Lourenco Marques will act for Holland in the absence of a Dutch consul at that port.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The Czar is well again. Georgia Cayvan is improving. "Dookey" Dunne is recovering. August Belmont has typhoid fever. The Nansen fund has reached \$250,000.

Lord Sloane will shortly visit California. The postal deficit was over five millions. Our troops are active in the Philippines. Eileen Terry has retired from the stage.

Andrew Carnegie favors the Isthmian canal. The Boers are still raiding British trains. Civil law will soon be established in Africa.

Roland Reed, the noted actor, is critically ill. Mount Wrangell is still in a state of eruption. The Cape Dutch continue to uphold the burghers.

Servant girls of Minneapolis will organize a union. England is seeking more army horses in South Africa.

The Canadian Hart is aging and cannot last much longer. The Berlin census returns show a population of 1,884,345.

Alleged relatives of Millionaire Daly may contest his will. Col. J. F. Weston will succeed Eagan as Commanding General.

The Epworth League rates were still undecided December 7. The Californian, a new weekly paper, will appear January 5.

Returning Laplanders say reindeer do not thrive in Alaska. The Canadian troops have sailed for home from South Africa.

England may accept the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The metric system may be adopted officially by the United States.

The Sultan gave a dinner to the officers of the battleship Kentucky. It is whispered in court circles that Queen Victoria is failing rapidly.

Spain is planning to raise a new loan in order to replenish the gold supply. Representative Foss of Illinois is now at the head of the Naval Committee.

Samuel Gompers asks that Southern negroes be allowed to organize unions. The pending decision before the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco.

The Serbian ex-Minister, M. Genichis, has been sent to prison for seven years for publicly insulting the Government. Oaki, secretary of the Japanese Legation at Paris, committed suicide a few days ago by jumping from a window.

It is reported that either the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York will attend the American cup races next August.

A transport Thomas, loaded with supplies for the troops, left San Francisco on the 17th inst. for the Philippines.

A trial trip to Manila has been ordered for the tug Wompatuck, which has been doing service in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The California State Educational Commission is making a fight to eliminate political influence from the Normal Schools.

Lurline Duvé, a 10-year-old girl, was burned to death in San Francisco as the result of lighting a match in a draughty hallway.

A number of engagements are reported from the Philippines, with large losses for the rebels and small damage to American troops.

At St. Petersburg recently missiles were thrown at the actors in the anti-Jewish play, "The Contra Bandits." The play had to be stopped.

It is proposed to adopt a new prime meridian for time-keeping, making a general leap all over the world, without regard to longitude.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica have announced that they will grant a lease of the Nicaragua canal to the United States for a period of 200 years.

The proposed construction of the Pacific cable may be defeated by the successful experiments of wireless telegraphy between Europe and America.

A colored youth and two companions on December 7 for the construction of new battleships. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco was one of the bidders.

A bill is before Congress proposing the dedication of the Fredericksburg battlefields to the memory of the great battles.

A rich elderly New York woman has married a young man to care for her property. He gets a salary of \$10,000 a year, leaving a job as bandmaster to take.

A bronze reproduction of "Winged Victory" will be presented to Admiral Dewey's old flagship, the Olympia, as a figurehead, when repairs have been completed.

On December 7th it was reported that war might be impending between Portugal and Holland. The Ministers of both countries have withdrawn from their posts.

A trained nurse cut the throat of a child in New York last week. She had lost her own child and said she did not think another woman's child should be allowed to live.

Several prominent millionaires of New York, including Wm. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan, answered a call for jury duty on December 6, instead of paying a fine.

News came from Cape Town on the 7th inst. to the effect that the Boer sympathizers are causing trouble in the Transvaal. England is reported to be holding out concessions.

The Czar of Russia has been deluged with letters of advice, mostly from private people throughout Europe and America, and kindly suggestions as to treatment of his malady.

Parliament opened with a bitter debate over the war policy in Africa. Chamberlain was the center of the conflict. The Colonial Secretary was denounced savagely by the Liberals and made a heated reply in which he denounced only the Liberals as a bad influence.

The Sultan of Turkey welcomed Lord C. Greyson, United States Charge d'Affaires, Captain Colby M. Chester, and other officers on December 7.

The Milliners' Association of San Francisco have succeeded in getting a petition for shorter hours signed by a large percentage of employers.

An Alaska guide has discovered Indians in Western Alaska living in the fashion of past ages. They wear ivory ornaments in nose and mouth.

A bill for the restriction of the anti-Chinese law will be presented on the first day of the new Congress by Representative Kahn of California.

The President has recommended that the Mexican Government be paid \$2,000,000 for the restoration of the anti-Chinese law.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh of Washington gave a brilliant reception to the Paris Commissioners and diplomats.

matic and official circles on December 7. In a recent sermon Bishop Potter of New York attributed the Show boys and denounced the attempt of colleges to throttle thinking professors.

Utah Indians threatened to burn the Agency schools on December 12, unless the children confined there with measles and other diseases were not released.

King Oscar's health is greatly improved. The English Liberals desire to offer terms to the burghers.

General Brooke will investigate the hanging charges at West Point. It is said that a highbinder war is again impending in San Francisco.

The railroad agents at Fresno, California, have joined the railroad strikers. James Shields, a nephew of Marcus Daly, was shot by his wife a few days ago.

Chicago has a bill prepared which will permit her to own her street railways. Yale wants a million dollars and for the first time on record is "begging for money."

The Colombian troops won a victory December 12th and destroyed a rebel steamer. J. P. Stiemens, a young American citizen, has been held for military duty in Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester with a party of friends are touring the United States. A new political trouble is threatened in Vienna by the resignation of the Bulgarian Cabinet.

A resolution has been adopted by the California Fruit Growers, condemning the Jamaica treaty. A bill was recently introduced into the House of Representatives to put a heavy tax on imitation butter.

It is announced that civil government will shortly be established in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Manager Duncan has announced that the new cup defender yacht for America is to be christened the Eagle.

A vote was recently taken in the Senate on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The result has not yet been learned. An American expedition from the University of California is to be sent to Australia and South America.

The annual immigration report from Washington shows an influx for the year of over a half million aliens. Mrs. Wm. C. Marshall, a San Francisco teacher, was driven insane through fear of a man who threatened her life.

The Foreign Office at Hongkong have denied that there is any Filipino junta in reply to Secretary Hay's inquiry. An anti-adulteration of food ordinance is pending before the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco.

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Nicaragua and Costa Rica have announced that they will grant a lease of the Nicaragua canal to the United States for a period of 200 years.

The proposed construction of the Pacific cable may be defeated by the successful experiments of wireless telegraphy between Europe and America.

A colored youth and two companions on December 7 for the construction of new battleships. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco was one of the bidders.

A bill is before Congress proposing the dedication of the Fredericksburg battlefields to the memory of the great battles.

A rich elderly New York woman has married a young man to care for her property. He gets a salary of \$10,000 a year, leaving a job as bandmaster to take.

A bronze reproduction of "Winged Victory" will be presented to Admiral Dewey's old flagship, the Olympia, as a figurehead, when repairs have been completed.

On December 7th it was reported that war might be impending between Portugal and Holland. The Ministers of both countries have withdrawn from their posts.

A trained nurse cut the throat of a child in New York last week. She had lost her own child and said she did not think another woman's child should be allowed to live.

Several prominent millionaires of New York, including Wm. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan, answered a call for jury duty on December 6, instead of paying a fine.

News came from Cape Town on the 7th inst. to the effect that the Boer sympathizers are causing trouble in the Transvaal. England is reported to be holding out concessions.

The Czar of Russia has been deluged with letters of advice, mostly from private people throughout Europe and America, and kindly suggestions as to treatment of his malady.

Parliament opened with a bitter debate over the war policy in Africa. Chamberlain was the center of the conflict. The Colonial Secretary was denounced savagely by the Liberals and made a heated reply in which he denounced only the Liberals as a bad influence.

The Sultan of Turkey welcomed Lord C. Greyson, United States Charge d'Affaires, Captain Colby M. Chester, and other officers on December 7.

The Milliners' Association of San Francisco have succeeded in getting a petition for shorter hours signed by a large percentage of employers.

An Alaska guide has discovered Indians in Western Alaska living in the fashion of past ages. They wear ivory ornaments in nose and mouth.

A bill for the restriction of the anti-Chinese law will be presented on the first day of the new Congress by Representative Kahn of California.

The President has recommended that the Mexican Government be paid \$2,000,000 for the restoration of the anti-Chinese law.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh of Washington gave a brilliant reception to the Paris Commissioners and diplomats.

Nerve Tonic

Builds up the System. Strengthens.

This warm climate is very trying to all. The blood easily becomes impure and the nervous system greatly debilitated. But you can retain your health and keep your nervous system strong. This is the portrait of Mr. William Fanning, of Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia. In his letter he says:



"Upon arriving in Western Australia three years ago, I found that my blood was in bad condition and my general system all run down. I suffered greatly, especially from indigestion. I had heard so much about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I did so, and only three bottles restored my strength, built up my system, and cured my dyspepsia. And I have also found it a great nerve tonic."

If you are bilious, constipated, or are troubled with headache, take Ayer's Pills. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. A. Purdy has gone to Hilo. M. F. Prosser and C. H. Bishop are in this city from Kauai.

Clifton Tracy has been appointed one of the Board of Health inspectors. Mrs. Walter Hoffmann has gone to Kaneohe for recreation for a week or two.

Andrew Adams has returned to Spreckelsville. He had been ill in Honolulu. A petition for the pardon of Wm. Marshall of the extinct Volcano is being circulated.

A couple of bombs were found under a safe in the office of the Kapitolani Estate the other day. They were left there evidently by accident.

The old and familiar Enterprise Mill, on Alaka and Richards, has been turned over to a new corporation and will hereafter be known as the Pacific Mill Co.

Major George Ruhlman, quartermaster, has been ordered to visit Tacoma, Wash., on business pertaining to the shipment of animals and other supplies to the Philippines, says the Washington Star.

The twins born to the wife of Peter Katal, on December 10, died on Tuesday afternoon. The mother lived, but two days after they were born, she having died on December 12.

Suit for \$1,000 has been brought against W. H. Cornwell by J. A. Magoon, the plaintiff, alleging that this amount is due on a certain promissory note in favor of the Sanitary Steam Laundry Company, Limited, for stock which the defendant had contracted.

Thomas Square is being stripped of all its crotches and hibiscus hedges, and any one wishing them can have them for the asking. These small trees and hedges are being removed from the sidewalks as fast as possible, the holed up and the green sward extended in every direction. Grass will be grown along the sidewalks and a sweeping vista opened up from street to street except where the big trees intervene.

Percy M. Pond, the local real estate man, was married to Miss Edith O. Elledge on November 26 at the residence of Prof. Geo. Mead, No. 5536 Madison Avenue, Chicago, by the Rev. C. N. Pond of Oberlin, father of the groom, says the Oberlin, O. News. The couple were to have visited Oberlin on their honeymoon tour and then return to Honolulu to make their permanent home.

Paymaster Perkins, U. S. N., is to arrive on the Sierra to exchange places with Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, at present attached to the United States training ship Adams, now in port. The latter will report to the commandant of Mare Island Navy Yard and assume the duties of paymaster aboard the new battleship Wisconsin, recently launched from the Union Iron Works.

The records of the case of the Hawaiian Land Co., Ltd., vs. Kettle L. Scott, have been forwarded to Honolulu by George Clark, district magistrate of North Kona, Hawaii, to the Supreme Court, and a request has been made to the clerk of the Supreme Court to place the case on the calendar for the December term.

Louis J. Warren, age twenty-three, a native of California, and a former clerk in the law office of Pringle & Pringle, San Francisco, is the latest addition to the ranks of the lawyers. He has been admitted to practice in all the courts of Hawaii, and took oath before Chief Justice Frear. W. O. Smith and R. D. Mead endorsed his application.

Suit has been brought by the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co. against Annie Barton, Helen A. Dunning and Gen. Lansing & Co., to have partition made of a piece of land on Hotel street near Cook. The plaintiff lays claim to an undivided one-fourth interest in the property and that Annie Barton and Helen Dunning are owners in fee simple of which Gen. Lansing & Co. are the lessees. Defendants have refused to have the land partitioned. E. D. Tenney and J. R. Galt, president and secretary respectively of the company, have signed the petition.

C. H. W. Norton, who left on the Mlowers, will meet Colonel Macfarlane in San Francisco and proceed with him to London, where they expect to stay about 100,000 worth of Mlowers stock. Mr. Norton has that amount of the shares of the plantation with him, and expects to dispose of the entire lot on his present trip. Mr. Macfarlane will introduce Mr. Norton to the London financiers and pave the way for his acquisition of the stock.

LABORERS COMING

(Continued from Page 1.)

forlorn little band to give battle at the gangplank, it seems probable at this writing that the money lords will overwhelm them easily—not by force of arms, but, as has been said, by the speed of a locomotive and their childlessness and ignorance. A great crime against human liberty will be consummated; for these people have been lured from home by wilful deceit, have been kept under duress in our Mainland territory and with rare exceptions are facing Hawaii against their will. The only gratifying aspect of the situation is that however the hearts of the exiles may be swept by anguish because of involuntary introduction to strange peoples and strange tongues where they thought to be surrounded by kindred people speaking the language of Spain, their physical condition may not be worse than in their native land. The slave traders will, in all likelihood, look well to that. Their interest will compel them not to hope to kidnap many cargoes of people living under the American flag, and they will wish this experimental band to flourish well enough to prove a lure to others.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 6.—A party of 114 Porto Ricans were brought in here over the Southern Pacific railroad, 15 days, who are en route to Hawaii under contract to work on the sugar plantations. They contend that they are being taken against their will and are giving the guards no little trouble.

George E. Baldwin, a labor contractor, is in charge of the company and says they have agreed to go. The Porto Ricans, however, contend that they were loaded on a boat in Porto Rico with the understanding that they were going to the opposite side of the island to work, but after six days they were landed in New Orleans and rushed on to a train. They learned in San Antonio where they were being taken to and have since been trying to escape.

Two escaped at Sanderson, Tex., but the county Sheriff arrested them and delivered them to the guards. They made attempts to escape at every station, but were arrested. When they reached El Paso they were arranging to appeal for aid, but were refused before their arrangements could be completed. They are to take the steamer Rio out of San Francisco on December 14th, and for fear that they will escape in small stations along the route in the hope that they can be a sanitary standpoint, having been in them get away.

They are in a pitiable condition from a sanitary standpoint, having been in the same cars for ten days. Two of the women have given birth to children in the cars and are in a bad condition. Baldwin would not give any particulars of his contract other than the fact that he had paid their fares and that they would have to go.

TRUTH ABOUT THEM.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11.—A special to the Times from Indo says: One hundred and twelve Porto Ricans are here in three tourist cars with uniformed Pullman porters to take care of them and their affairs. They have a dining and cooking car fully equipped with competent cooks and a steward and waiters. The cars are well provisioned. Their bread is sent from Los Angeles and fresh meat comes daily.

I visited the car this evening while they were eating supper and examined the food and found that each got plenty of good wholesome fare, and said they were well housed and fed and had plenty of fresh water. The cars are cleaned daily. The people all seem to be in good health and spirits and have perfect liberty, going all over the town and country, bathing and washing their clothes at the artesian wells.

Since they have been here they have all purchased more or less at the stores, all seeming to have a little money. I interviewed Frank Alves, who is in charge of the party. He is in the employ of George E. Baldwin of 3 Pearl street, New York, the general agent for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Alves says the principal trouble has been caused by straggling Mexicans who have been talking to the Porto Ricans and telling them they could get good wages by running away from the cars and going on their own hook. I interviewed several of the men and they told me they had entered into an agreement with R. A. MacFar of Arechibo, Porto Rico, to go to the Hawaiian Islands and work on the sugar plantations at the rate of \$20 per month, free houses, light and fuel, also medical attendance free while working on plantations for the association.

JURY DESIRES MORE EVIDENCE

The Schneider Case Verdict Not Yet Given.

MYSTERY OF HER DEATH UNSOLVED

Scout Bennett Shot Himself Say the Good and True Six Men.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

WHETHER Clara Schneider killed herself or was murdered has not been determined.

The coroner's jury in the case sat until nearly midnight, and after lengthy discussion refused to return a verdict until more testimony had been heard.

A jury investigating the death of Frank Bennett gave a verdict at 10 o'clock last night of suicide.

Both juries sat for many hours yesterday together, and before them appeared a number of witnesses. Little evidence of importance was adduced.

Soldiers from Camp McKinley, companions of the scout, who ended his life with a bullet, swore that he was a sober man. From Major Ennis, the commander of the camp, down to the privates, they upheld the character of the dead man, and in vigorous terms combated the statements that he was a hard drinker and a deceiver.

On the contrary, Saloonkeeper Ottmann, recalled to the witness stand, averred that Bennett had drunk much liquor, and members of both juries told their fellow jurors that they had seen him drunk.

William Campbell, the contractor whose name was mentioned in Tuesday's testimony by Mrs. Lemke as having borrowed money from Miss Schneider, gave a plain statement of his dealings with the woman. He knew her and liked her. She had asked him to invest \$300 for her and he had done so. A few days later she requested the return of the money, and Campbell promptly gave it back.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who conducted the inquest, proved himself a capable coroner. He exhausted the evidence of the witnesses, and brought out all the points of interest in a clever manner.

One curious piece of testimony was that of Chemist Shorey. He had been given the shawl of Miss Clara Schneider, on which was a whitish powder, to analyze that substance and determine if it was morphine.

It was expected that the chemist would say that it was morphine and that this would tend to show that Clara Schneider had taken that poison, and in so doing had spilled some of it on her garments.

Chemist Shorey made deeper the mystery of the woman's end by saying that he had found no morphine, but that he had found traces of lime in the powder and believed it white wash.

He said that it looked as if the shawl had been brushed against a white-washed wall and that while in one place the limey powder was flakey, in others it was as if rubbed on by friction.

Shorey said that he had searched the room of the dead man at Camp McKinley and had found no morphine. The doctor and druggist at the camp testified that they had never given Bennett morphine, and that he, as far as they knew, did not use the narcotic.

The secrets of the suicides are still unfathomed. The verdict of suicide in Bennett's case was but natural. His position when discovered dead with the revolver in his hand and the notes he left, spoke clearly of self-destruction.

Major Ennis, commanding Camp McKinley, said that he had found among Bennett's effects, a deed for property in St. Louis, for which Bennett had paid \$26,000.

But in the case of Miss Schneider three verdicts offered: Suicide, death at the hands of unknown persons, and murder by someone named. Today at noon the Schneider jury will continue its hearing.

DR. SHOREY'S TESTIMONY.

The first witness called was Dr. Shorey, chemist of the Board of Health. Dr. Shorey stated that he had examined the particles of powder that had been left upon the shawl which the dead girl wore about her shoulders. The examination proved the powder to be some other substance than morphine, thus destroying one strong point in favor of the suicide theory. The particles, Dr. Shorey stated, had no starchy element, such as would be evident in flour, face powder, or the substance, but he found that there was a large percentage of lime, indicating that the powder was whitewash. This indication was corroborated by the fact that the particles on the shawl appeared to be rubbed into the material, as if from contact with a wall or fence. There were a few loose particles in the nature of lime flakes.

THE CAMP MCKINLEY DOCTOR.

H. M. Howard, physician and surgeon at Camp McKinley, upon being sworn and asked to relate whatever he knew in connection with the case, spoke strongly and feelingly in the defense of Bennett, who had been his friend.

"I knew Frank Bennett as a personal friend and as a military associate," said he. "I saw him every day and frequently rode into town with him. I can say that he was a perfect gentleman, temperate in his habits, tender-hearted as a woman, and very good of his reputation and his character. Though he was not boastful. He took great pride in his well-known reputation for integrity and reliability. No, I do not think he ever used morphine, and I know that he never obtained morphine nor took drugs from the dispensary at Camp McKinley. I am in charge of the dispensary there and I never gave him any, nor did he ever request it. It would have been impossible for him to have obtained such things during my absence. He could only have obtained it by presenting a written prescription from me. I have every confidence in my assistants and I trust they would not give that kind of drug, or any other kind, except possibly a dose of salts or like medicine, during my absence. They would always wait for my return."

"Yes, he spent most of his time in his room at Camp McKinley. I know that he was in his quarters nearly every night at an early hour because I have been with him a great deal and the sentinels frequently have mentioned greeting him as they passed by his room. He used to read a great deal and I was also troubled with insomnia, and I myself have often seen a light in his room at a late hour. I might also add for your information that the dispensary at the camp contained no morphine in stock, nor opium of any kind. I have some of these drugs, but they are always kept in my emergency case in my own quarters, beyond the reach of any one, except through my knowledge and consent. The only drug of that kind in the dispensary is in the form of paregoric and what is known as dozer's powder—a very mild form. I never heard Bennett speak of using morphine, or of having neuralgia in his head. He showed me some scars on his head once."

"I think he would have come to me for medical advice rather than to have ridden to town to see a doctor. He was entitled to advice from me and medicine from the dispensary, and we were very friendly, so I think he would have come to me."

"As to his drinking, I think he was the most abstemious man, in all ways, that I ever knew. He never drank with me or with any of the men at the camp, either in a social way or any other. The only time I ever heard of his drinking with any one was with Major Ennis, when they were very intimate, and were together talking over some horses. He was strictly temperate, his mind did not run to women, and he was regarded in camp as being every inch a gentleman."

"Yes, I heard something about his money matters, but nothing in connection with Miss Schneider. I heard him say he was assisting a friend whose wife was undergoing a dangerous operation in the hospital, and I think he meant Mr. Ottmann."

"Bennett said that he had borrowed money to help Ottmann out. I heard him telephoning once or twice, and he seemed very much wrought up over the matter, speaking with a great deal of feeling. I asked him if he was in trouble and he said no, that it was about the late in the hospital, but he seemed it would come out all right—he was a friend and was helping out with the expenses."

"Bennett was not melancholy, and I never would have thought he was the kind of man to commit suicide. My opinion of the matter is, judging from my own personal knowledge of his character, that if he thought he had been directly or indirectly the cause of another person's death he would in accordance with his old school ideas of honor, take his own life. I think that when he heard that Miss Schneider had committed suicide he thought it was because he had been unable to return the money to her when she asked it, and therefore, judging himself to be the cause of her death, he decided to do the same. There was nothing left for him to do but to kill himself."

"He was a noble, gallant and strictly honorable in every way, and that they strikes me as being the only explanation of his act. All his letters and papers pronounced him a man of integrity, dauntless courage and unapproachable honor. At one time Gen. Chaffee, in introducing him to some one, said, 'There is a man who has associated with frontiersmen all his life and has taken up none of their bad habits.'"

"Bennett always claimed that it was possible to lead that kind of a life and keep away from intemperance and bad habits. I never, in all my association with him, heard him use any language that would be offensive to any one under any circumstances. He seemed to have no friends out of camp and I never heard him mention Clara Schneider or any other woman, except as related about Miss Ottmann. I did not know that he frequented the Orpheum theater, and I never saw him under the influence of liquor in my life."

W. M. CAMPBELL.

I knew Clara Schneider. First met her at the Honolulu Hotel, where she was employed as housekeeper. I did not know her at that time. I only knew her slightly. She was lonely and I was lonely, and so we spent some time together. She only talked of her brother, her folks, and her trip over on the Columbia. But is, on general topics. Afterward had business relations with her. I was making of investing some money in the shipping business, and as she had a great deal of confidence in me she asked me if I would not invest some money for her. She let me have three hundred dollars to invest. I had this money only about three weeks, when she came to me and wanted it back, saying she had a chance to invest it with another friend, at a better rate of interest. I returned the money to her after a few days' notice. She would not say who the friend was, or what the investment was, although I told her she was entitled to know. She was a very reticent about her affairs. Another time I invested money for her. I bought the sugar chain that have

been spoken about, and which she owned at the time of her death.

"Yes, I heard her speak of Bennett. The first time was about a year ago, when he was trying to pay some attention to her. She said his attentions were distasteful, but did not say why. She came to see me once when I was sick to find out if there was anything she could do for me. We chatted and she stayed an hour or so in the evening. She called on me several times after that, and one evening when I was recovering we walked down Fort street together, and met Bennett. He showed to her, but she would take no notice of him. That was last October, a year ago. Never heard her speak of him since, and did not see her any more until she came to my place of business, about four weeks ago, and wanted to know if I could lend her \$150. She said if she could not raise that sum she would lose a lot more money. I could not lend her the money, but offered to help her in any way I could. She went away and I did not see her again. She did not say what she wanted with the money."

"I gave her one of my pictures when she begged for it, during one of her visits to me. She was a lively, jolly girl and did not seem troubled or melancholy. There is one thing that I might say looks strange. She was always very methodical in her business, and every way else, and it seems odd to me that if she were going to commit suicide she would have made some preparation for it."

MAJOR ENNIS SPEAKS WARMLY.

William Ennis, Major of the Sixth Artillery, U. S. A., spoke at some length, addressing the jury at the invitation of Mr. Chillingworth, in a general story of his association with Bennett, and what he knew of him from others.

"I have known Bennett," said he, "since February last, and have been in intimate association with him. He was not a drinking man, and never to my knowledge, or to the knowledge of any one I ever heard speak of him, took a drink of intoxicating liquor, except on one occasion, when he had been badly injured by a horse he had been riding, and I induced him to take a drink of whiskey. He was a man of fearless courage, as history will tell. His scout life, and his military life, were a man of the most admirable character, and his honesty and integrity were never doubted by any one that ever had anything to do with him. He was gentle, quiet and tender-hearted. He never showed any anger, and he never heard of his taking a drink. Anything of that kind was entirely foreign to his disposition. I have questioned the soldiers rigidly and I cannot find among them a man to say he ever saw him take a drop of liquor or a card. He always took soda water, root beer, or something of that kind when social association demanded it. He was frequently seen drinking Shasta water or root beer, but never whiskey or champagne. He was temperate in all ways, and I have carefully questioned the sentinels as to his recent movements. They report that he was nearly always in his room early, and that he kept his light on. Miss Schneider is supposed to have swallowed the poison Bennett was in his room at 10:30 and his lamp was lit. At about 1 o'clock his lamp was burning still, and he had a dollar in his pocket. He was often troubled with insomnia, and got up to read, so nothing was thought of the light. He arose and went out to the hydrant for water at about 7 o'clock the next morning. He was not alone, and the sentinels in camp place, I can say they were two soldiers from the camp, who were looking for coral, and they can be produced if necessary. They were not intimate with Bennett. I examined them, and they had no other weapons, such as quinine pills. There was no morphine or opium. I have heard Bennett speak of the neuralgia in his head, and he complained particularly in damp weather. He also had a dollar in his pocket, which would have compelled him to refrain from intemperance, even if he had been inclined to it."

"In the room I also found some papers which he had evidently prepared to be found. Among them was a deed to some land in St. Louis, for which the deed stated he paid \$26,000. I also heard him speak once of a large winning at the races, and this is all I know about any property or money he possessed outside of his salary, which was \$80 per month. I once asked him what he intended to do when he got too old for service, and he said he intended to live off the St. Louis property, which would keep him comfortable."

"When I read the note he addressed to me, I was at first puzzled, and at the bottom of it all, I formed an opinion as to the reason of his suicide. That opinion I have not changed. I believe that when he heard of Clara Schneider's death, he believed himself responsible for it, through not being able to return her money at the time she asked for it, or some other reason unknown to any one but himself, and I think that, believing himself responsible for her death, he killed himself—a man who was not one of which he would be afraid. He was conscientious, and tender-hearted, and that would be the only explanation of his act. While dauntless as to courage, and without nerves when his country demanded that he take life, I know that Frank Bennett was not bloodthirsty, and that he would never take life when it was not his duty to do so. As to this I will relate a story which he told me about himself in Arizona. One morning he was awakened in his little tent by his dog. The dog rubbed his nose against Bennett's face, and with his mouth open towards the tent, and he perceived under the flap, evidently in search of him. He covered them with his pistols and told them, in the Apache language which he spoke, to throw up their hands or be instantly killed. Two of them obeyed, but the third whined and fired, shooting the dog through the shoulder. That Indian did not get away. The other two he captured and took to camp as prisoners. He might as well have killed all three of them, and given them all a chance to live. That shows that he was not bloodthirsty."

"I feel assured that he had nothing to do with the poisoning of Miss Schneider. She probably asked him to invest her money for her, and for his return at a time when he was unable to get hold of it for her, and she took her own life because it was not returned. To such a man as Frank Bennett there was but one thing to do, and he did it."

"I know nothing about any other money transactions, except that some of the men at the camp claim to have heard him say he loaned \$50 to Ottmann. If I heard Bennett say he loaned that money to any other man, I certainly would have heard that. His trustful point was that he always told the truth. He never posed for effect in any way."

"Yes, Ottmann's plan has a bad reputation in camp. I have heard that Ottmann over-entertained women in his room. He knew that such a thing, if

discovered, would mean instant dismissal, and he thought too much of his reputation ever to take such a risk. He never disobeyed a rule and was strict as to discipline."

"There is one more thing, gentlemen, that I would like to voluntarily say, with the permission of Mr. Chillingworth. Mr. Bennett, as long as I knew him and during all my association with him, never in my hearing, spoke an unkind word of any human being."

TESTIMONY OF SOLDIERS.

A number of officers and private soldiers, being placed on the witness stand, testified to the strict temperance and the universal popularity of Bennett.

Ralph H. Jones, steward of the dispensary, stated that Bennett had never, to his knowledge, been inside the door of the dispensary and had never applied for drugs there. Also that it would be impossible for the small quantity of morphine in stock to have been appropriated by any one without his knowledge.

Corporal G. H. Scott knew Bennett and had frequently seen him with Ottmann and other ladies, but usually with Mrs. Ottmann. They often sat on the stone wall in front of Ottmann's place in the evenings. He had seen Bennett down town walking with different ladies that he did not know. Particularly he had noticed him with a blonde lady of 25 or 26, who had with her a little girl of 3 or 4. Mrs. Ottmann, a Miss Fricke and some other ladies had occasionally driven into the camp to see Bennett."

Sergeant M. O. Cramer knew Bennett quite well. Often went with him, at Bennett's invitation, to the Orpheum theater. Never saw him drink. One time in passing Ottmann's place he remarked to Bennett that Ottmann must have been making many improvements. Bennett said it was his money that the improvements were made with. Cramer said it must have cost a good deal, and Bennett said he had loaned Ottmann \$500."

Once he and another soldier had met Bennett in Ottmann's late at night. They played cards but Bennett would not join them. They had a drink of beer and Bennett refused to drink with them. The second time they drank he took glasses but only touched it to his lips. The last time he saw Bennett was the night before they said he killed himself—Thursday night."

He came along in the afternoon, and asked Cramer if he could get off that night. He told him no; he was on guard. Bennett went away and he did not see him again."

Corporal Bruce Hartman had been intimately acquainted with Bennett since last March. Bennett was not a drinking man and was always in his quarters early, as a rule. One morning about 2 o'clock he had met him in Ottmann's. He was talking to Mrs. Ottmann and there were two Shasta water bottles. Mrs. Ottmann had made lemonade and they had all drunk them. He knew Mrs. Ottmann was very friendly with Mr. Bennett. He did not think Mr. Bennett was in love with Mrs. Ottmann but had reason to know that Mrs. Ottmann was in love with Bennett. Had often seen her coming to see him, and on one occasion when he was in the park he had seen Mr. Bennett leave the Ottmann place, walking slowly up the road through the trees. A few moments later Mrs. Ottmann drove hurriedly out of the gate and followed him. When she overtook him they both were very much excited and he made gestures for her to go back. Hartman could not hear, but he would not have told it, and Bennett seemed excited, which was an unusual thing for one of his quiet manner."

Bennett had never told him about being in love with any woman. He was not that kind of a man. If he had been he would not have told it, and Bennett was not the kind of man one would ask about his private affairs. Bennett told as much as he chose, and then quit. That was his way."

He had often heard Bennett telephone, and knew that Clara Schneider called him up nearly every day for a long time before her death. He recognized her voice because he had seen her at Waikiki. He frequently took messages over the telephone from her to Bennett, for the most part asking him to come to see her. She did not say where. After getting the messages Bennett would go out through the officers' gate, and he didn't see where he went."

Privates Shupe and Snyder were called but told nothing of interest. Snyder had hunted for coral in front of the Neumann house on Wednesday, and with two others had been there on Thursday for the same purpose."

OTTMANN ON THE STAND.

W. J. C. Ottmann swore he had never borrowed money from Frank Bennett. He had once asked him when he was compelled to give a bond for \$1,000 when arrested, to go his bail, but Bennett said he had not that much money. He had built the addition to his place on his own hook and had never gotten a cent from Bennett. As to Bennett putting up money for Ottmann's wife's expenses in the Queen's Hospital, it was not so. He had seen Bennett but once since his wife was sent to the hospital."

Ottmann repeated his statements that Bennett had drunk liquor with him at several saloons and named the saloons, and the bartenders who served them. He drank, Ottmann said, Bennett had treated him coolly since the day before election, November 5, when he had reproved Bennett for trying to commit suicide in his resort at Waikiki. Ottmann denied using morphine when asked by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth if he had not done so to deaden the pain of headaches. He had given Stearns' tablets to Bennett several times. Bennett kept a box of them at Ottmann's resort."

Ottmann had told on Tuesday of Bennett attempting to take poison at his place on November 5 and when Chillingworth asked him if he had given Bennett headache powders that night he denied it. He said that far from borrowing money from Bennett to build his addition, he still owed for part of the work and had paid the builder in dribbles."

Chemist Shorey said he had searched Bennett's room at Camp McKinley yesterday and had found nothing suspicious in the way of drugs."

A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

"About five years ago I was troubled with catarrh of the lower bowel," says C. T. Chisholm, 484 Dearborn avenue, Chicago. "and although I consulted several eminent physicians who prescribed for me, I found their remedies failed to in any way relieve me, and the trouble became almost chronic. After suffering several months I one day concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and began to use it. I am sure you that I was most noticeably relieved, and after taking two doses of the remedy that I was completely relieved of the disease that had cost me so much trouble and annoyance. I am thankful to say that I have not suffered from it since." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents, H. T.

HAWAIIAN SCHOOLS.

The last official report gives 141 public schools in Hawaii, employing 344 teachers and having 11,436 pupils. These are supplemented by large and excellent private schools—forty-eight in number, employing 200 teachers, with 4,054 pupils enrolled. Of these 15,000 and more students about 5,000 are Hawaiians, and nearly 3,000 fractional Hawaiians. The Portuguese come next with nearly 4,000, and then the Chinese and Japanese, with over 1,000 each. Then come the American children, 600 strong. Nine nationalities are tabulated, and the stragglers from all corners of the world are placed under the heading, "other foreigners."—Kauai City Journal.

BIG-HEAD CHILDREN

with long thin necks—you see them in every school—want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, to build up their poor little shrunken scrawny bodies.

School will be of no use to them. Something will carry them off.

They have no play in them. There is no fun in playing, when everybody else can run faster, jump further, turn round quicker, and keep on longer.

Big head is no harm; let the body be big too.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. OTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street.

FINANCES OF THE HEALTH BOARD

Dr. Emerson Wants Plague Report Sent On To Washington.

Dr. Emerson made a motion at the Board of Health meeting yesterday that an expert be hired to go over the secretary's books in order to straighten the Board's finances out and see where it stood at present.

Dr. Emerson also thought that the report of the Board of Health of its work during the plague should be made up and sent on to Washington for the use of Congressmen, so that any appropriations contemplated by Congress to cover the expenses made by the Board during the plague would be made intelligently. It was stated that Dr. Wood, the former Board of Health president, was at work upon such a report.

Attorney General Dole read his committee report upon the request of the superintendent of the Insane Asylum to lease some of the taro lands of the asylum in such a manner that funds would be derived from them. Mr. Dole reported adversely to the petition.

RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.

Attorney General Dole's Opinion in the "Star" Case.

In a letter addressed to President Raymond of the Board of Health yesterday with reference to the editorial of the Hawaiian Star recently published relative to Superintendent Reynolds of the Leper Settlement and pol contracts, Attorney General Dole says:

"With reference to the comments of the Hawaiian Star of November 27 upon Mr. Reynolds' management of the Leper Settlement at Molokai, referred to me by the Board, I have the honor to report as follows:

"Newspapers have the right to comment upon public matters providing they do so fairly and with an honest purpose, and if they exceed the limits permitted by law it is a matter for the courts and not for the Board of Health. The Board of Health has no legal authority in the premises."

"I do not understand that the question of Mr. Reynolds' competency as Superintendent of the Leper Settlement was in any way referred to me. Very respectfully, E. P. DOLE, Member of the Board of Health."

FOR THE INCURABLES.

Advertiser Will Receive Christmas Offerings for Unfortunates

The Advertiser is in receipt of a letter from the Medical Superintendent of the Victoria hospital at Kakaako, asking that any gifts or contributions for distribution among the inmates of the Home for Incurables be sent in early so that arrangements may be made in time for the holidays.

This is a worthy cause and charity extended in bringing Christmas cheer into the hopeless lives of the incurable unfortunates cannot fail to meet with much appreciation.

Those who are charitably inclined may send their offering to the office of the Advertiser on any day between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m.

WAILUKU GETS IT.

Ambulance To Be Supplied by the Board of Health.

Wailuku Hospital is to have an ambulance for its sick. The Board of Health has an old wagon here which it believes will be adapted to carrying sick persons between Kihel and Wailuku. The horsepower will have to be supplied by the hospital.

There is a stretch of nine or ten miles between the two places, and it has been found absolutely necessary to have a vehicle. By a vote of the Board of Health yesterday Wailuku's needs will be supplied.

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Down Again

in price is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, a poor feed is dear at any price.

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A large stock of

PURE

CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

L. C. Branson has taken the position of city editor on the Honolulu Republic, and has been elected by the board of directors of the Honolulu Republic.

HE SHOWS A MARVEL

Color Photography Is
a Reality.

DR. A. P. PECK'S PICTURES

Distinguished Medical Missionary of
China Explains the
Phenomena.

Dr. A. P. Peck, dean of the Congregational Mission hospital in Shantung Province and for twenty years a resident of the Celestial Empire, is carrying back with him to China a process of color photography which will enable him to take photographs in any part of the world, send them back to Chicago to be mounted and have the same colors which he saw reproduced exactly in the prints.

Starting developments have been made in color photography in the past few years and it has now become so simple of manipulation that the amateur photographer is enabled to take photographs by the process which Dr. Peck has and reproduce the colors of landscapes, trees, persons and the ever-changing hues of the ocean exactly as they are to the naked eye.

Dr. Peck last evening displayed to an Advertiser representative many of the photographs he had taken by this process, showing colors with vividness which is startling when it is known that neither the brush of an artist nor the palette upon his palette have had anything to do in bringing them out so clearly. A photograph which Dr. Peck a few days since took of the Judiciary building is a fine specimen of this new art. The positive is itself like any other plate—merely showing black and white. With a color screen placed over it and adjusted to a nicely every hue in the building, the grass plots, the gilt on the statue of the martial Kamehameha, are clearly brought out.

"I am only an amateur photographer," said Dr. Peck. "This process was discovered in Chicago by a gentleman named McDonald. He was not a professional photographer—only an amateur. He accumulated a fortune in business and he spent his last years and considerable of his fortune in experimenting on this process. It was not an accidental discovery.

"There is but a single exposure. Negatives are taken in an ordinary camera through glass screens which are grooved with lines not entirely visible to the eye. There are 300 to the inch, or about 1,200 to a plate. The lines are made by machines, automatically adjusted. The ruling is done with a delicacy hardly to be explained. The lines are made by lines of agate and carnelian. There is no space between the ruling so that no white light can get in. The machine is enclosed in a glass case and does its work automatically.

"The primary colors are to be seen in rainbows on these screens if placed in the light properly. These are red, blue and green. Yellow used to be thought one of the primary colors, but it is not.

"A camera is fitted with a taking screen, which is a fixture, behind which any number of photographs can be taken. The plateholders are slipped in behind the screen and an exposure is made for fifteen seconds. The light is analyzed by this screen as the photograph is taken in on the negative. When the positive is taken from the negative the primary colors are in the black and white reproduction, but not visible, of course. Now take one of these screens and adjust it over the picture and you have the colors reproduced. The adjustment of the screens over the positives is a matter of nice manipulation and I prefer to send my positives to Chicago."

Dr. Peck illustrated his meaning by placing a screen over many positives he had. The rainbow colors flared out, became small streaks, and finally assimilated themselves with those of the positive and the color scheme was complete.

"These photographs can be reproduced in color half tones as well," said Dr. Peck. "One of the most beautiful features of this discovery will be the reproduction of photographs for magazines and books. Here, for instance, is a photograph of a piece of embroidery work—flowers. An ordinary copper plate was made for this. The negative is taken on the copper plate and then etched with acid. Then in press work with a single impression of black ink every color in that embroidery work was brought out. In Chicago they are now constructing a four-cylinder press for color work the printing of which is all done with black ink.

"The scientific world will profit by the discovery as photographs in surgery can be made and reproduced in the colors, with the flesh tints exact. In astronomical work it will be the same. The spectra of the stars are studied and by this process the colors of the spectrum can be reproduced exactly."

Its value to pictorial magazines can be easily understood when by using cameras adjusted with the color screens the positives can be sent in from any part of the world and reproduced upon their pages in the same colors which the photographer saw in taking the negative.

A reproduction was shown of a photograph of a Mexican boy, in tall sombrero and cape, with all the colors which the Mexican loves.

A scene in Egypt is shown, one in colors and the other a plain black and white. The use of the screen over the black and white produces the same effect as that brought out in the color reproduction. A photograph of Dr. Peck's sister's residence in Chicago brings out the red hue of the stone, the green of the grass and trees and the blue of the sky above. A Chicago park

scene shows the colors of the hedges, flowers and grass plots perfectly.

Dr. Peck has for twenty years lived in Shantung Province. He left there last year on his vacation and therefore did not participate in the trying ordeals to which hundreds of his co-workers were subjected. It was in Shantung Province that the Boxer movement began. The hospital at which Dr. Peck is at the head is 200 miles below Tientsin and one which has done much for the natives. It was spared in the general destruction. Dr. Peck has under his charge between 15,000 and 20,000 patients a year. For this reason the native population was not as hostile toward the mission there as elsewhere. He is also dean of the medical department of the Mission College.

Last Sunday morning Dr. Peck occupied the pulpit of Central Union church and in the evening at Kawaiahae. At the meeting of the Ministerial Union Monday morning he spoke on Chinese philosophy after an address had been made upon the subject by Rev. Mr. Thwing. He leaves for China on the Rio next Friday and will report in Peking for duty.

FOR CARRYING THE MAILS

Postmaster General Smith has advertised for bids in Honolulu for the carrying of the United States mails between the general postoffice and the various steamer docks and the railway depot. The mails must be carried in wagons especially constructed, painted and lettered according to designs furnished by the postoffice department.

Three sizes of wagons are advertised for. No. 1 is to be a large wagon for two horses. No. 2 is a medium sized wagon for one or two horses, according to the condition of the streets, and No. 3 is for one horse. The reason for having three wagons in service here is on account of the uncertainty of the amount of mail, owing to the length of time between deliveries of mail matter by the steamers.

The bids must be in at the office of the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service by December 24 in order that he can forward them to Washington the next day by the Peking. They must be in the hands of the postoffice department by January 8.

This service will go into effect on May 1, giving the contractor sufficient time between the awarding of the contracts and the date of the commencement of the service to get his wagons ready.

The wagons are very neat in appearance. The roof of the top must be waterproof, the front and sides must be covered with strong wire screens, with adjustable black waterproof curtains. Panel doors protected by wire screens are to be placed in the rear of each wagon, permitting the easy handling of the mails.

According to the terms of the contract the wagons must be new and are to be kept at all times in a condition suitable for the proper performance of the service, affording protection from the depredations, inclement weather or other injury. The postoffice department will allow no lettering on the wagons except "United States Mail," together with an appropriate number.

The routes in the city to be covered are as follows:

From the general postoffice to Oahu Railway & Land Co., four trips daily, ten minutes each; Brewer's dock, eight minutes; Oceanic S. S. Co., eight minutes; Inter-Island S. S. Co., nine minutes; Wilder's S. S. Co., ten minutes; Pacific Mail dock, twelve minutes.

The contractors will be required to perform quick service between the railway station and the steamship docks and between the steamship docks and the general postoffice. This will also include the United States Naval dock as well.

The old wagon now in use by the department will be discontinued. No mail will be allowed to be carried except in the wagons contracted for, and these will be kept securely locked while in transit so that there is not the slightest opportunity for mail bags to be lost or stolen.

With this service and with all the improvements which have been added to the office paraphernalia and the coming free city delivery, Honolulu is rapidly acquiring the metropolitan aspect which Uncle Sam's various public services give.

This city route will be known as No. 480,661 for the period commencing May 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902. The bids must be accompanied by a bond of \$3,000.

Mr. Carr has made all negotiations for the carrying of inter-island mails and will forthwith submit his recommendations to the Second Assistant Postmaster General at Washington to arrange for the service according to the federal regulations.

As to railway mail clerks and clerks to accompany the island mail steamers nothing has been done as to them so far. This service will be established later.

The star routes for mail service in Hawaii is now in the hands of the department at Washington and the award will be made soon.

MYSTERY OF WAIF.

Body of Child Found on the Beach at Kakaako Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock the body of a male child was found by Chief Engineer of Sewers L. G. Wallace, between two piles on the beach in the Kakaako district, on the Waikiki side of the outfall. The body was in a state of decomposition, evidently having been washed ashore by the high tide on Tuesday night.

Captain A. A. Fox was sent out by High Sheriff Brown and the waif was taken to the morgue, where a post-mortem examination was held by Drs. J. S. Pratt and N. B. Emerson.

At the inquest held last night Dr. Pratt stated that the child was still-born. Its nationality could not be determined on account of decomposition.

Nothing could be learned as to where the child had been cast into the water, or as to the parties who were responsible. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of still birth.

OFFICIAL AX IS WIELDED

Plumbing Inspector's
Head Off.

KEENE SUCCEEDS MOORE

President Raymond Recommends the
Change to the Board of
Health.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Plumbing Inspector Moore is pau. His head was dropped into the basket yesterday under a vigorous use of the ax by President Raymond and Assistant Inspector Keene was appointed in his place at a salary of \$150 a month and the use of a horse and buggy which will be bought by the Board of Health at once.

The cutting off of Mr. Moore's official head was due to the recommendations made by President Raymond, who said he believed the efficiency of that department of the Health Board would be subserved by some other appointee. The members of the Board present concurred in the recommendation and agreed that the office should be vacated by Mr. Moore.

President Raymond, in giving his views upon the subject, said:

"With reference to the motion that was made last week for the appointment of a committee to meet the plumbers of the city to adjust differences growing out of the present plumbing regulations and the complaint made against the plumbing inspector's ruling, I will state that I had occasion to personally inspect the premises on Hotel street and to take a hand in the dispute. At that time I thought it necessary to make a personal investigation into the matter.

"I came to the conclusion that the plumbing regulations are not exactly what they should be. There is an opportunity for a great deal of improvement and I believe as a means to save time it would be well for us to table the report of the committee and go into the matter more thoroughly. I would suggest that as the plumbers are at variance with one another it would be better to ask them to meet with the officials of the Board. I am willing to give all my time and will meet them and thresh this matter out thoroughly and arrive at a consensus of opinion and review all the authorities with a view to getting up the very best rules and regulations that would apply in Honolulu. I am sure that would be far more satisfactory to all parties concerned.

"My attention has been called to the fact that there should be a change in the office of the plumbing inspector and if any change is contemplated the present plumbing inspector will not act on that committee.

"I will say with reference to the present plumbing inspector, Mr. Moore, that I have nothing detrimental to say as to his character, but I would recommend that the office be vacated for the good of the service."

George W. Smith moved the adoption of the recommendation, which was carried.

Mr. Dole moved that Assistant Plumbing Inspector Keene be appointed acting plumbing inspector. Mr. Dole went on to say that at the time Mr. Keene was appointed as assistant his qualifications were gone over thoroughly and he seemed to be a very competent man. Dr. Pratt stated that Mr. Keene had studied sanitary plumbing and sewer construction for the past twelve months with the intention of making that his life work and he thought he was quite competent.

Geo. W. Smith moved that the position of plumbing inspector be offered to Mr. Keene at a salary of \$150 a month, which was carried. The question of supplying a horse and rig for the inspector was brought up. Dr. Pratt said it cost the Board \$50 for the rent of a horse the first month for Mr. Moore and the present month was costing \$50. It was pointed out that a horse and rig would pay for themselves at that rate in six months and upon motion of Dr. Cooper the Board voted to buy an outfit for \$250.

President Raymond was added to the committee to meet the plumbers, which now consists of the following persons: Dr. Raymond, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, F. B. Edwards and Mr. Keene.

This committee will convene tonight at the office of the Board of Health at 8 o'clock to meet the plumbers of the city and other citizens who take any interest in the revision of the rules regarding plumbing. The meeting will be an important one in many respects.

Plumbing Inspector Moore, in his semi-monthly report to the Board of Health ending December 15, gives the following information:

Number of plans filed, 45; number of permits issued, 45; number of inspections made, 187; number of final certificates, 54; number of plans refused on account of using Standard instead of Extra Heavy pipe, 4; number of plans awaiting examination, 137; of these 40 are incomplete, owing to work being unfinished. Ten are awaiting grease traps and eight are wrong and will have to be changed.

HOW TO CURE COUG.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for cough and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the coughy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale in all drug stores and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents, H. P.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify
the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, itchy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the PORES.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp
Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, richest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe the irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and
White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

The Set
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal all, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Single Set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Agent, J. E. Taylor & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. N. & Co., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FOTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.



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General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
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of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 25,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,350,000

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